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MOERS SEED COMPANY

GARDEN, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS
HOUSTON, TEXAS

1926



LONG POD
ALASKA
PEAS

PLANT
MOERS'
TESTED
SEEDS

GOLDEN BANTAM
SUGAR CORN

STECHER CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.
IMPROVED EARLY
BLOOD TURNIP BEET

BETTER SEEDS—BETTER CROPS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

POSTAGE—We pay postage (except where otherwise noted), on all seeds in packages, ounces and pounds.

On Peas, Beans, Sweet Corn, Onion Sets, etc., prices are given both prepaid and at customer's expense for transportation.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—Remittances should be made either in the form of an Express Money Order, P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. 1c and 2c postage stamps will be accepted for small amounts provided they are carefully wrapped, so as to prevent sticking.

We do not send goods C. O. D. Cash must accompany your order.

PRICES—All prices are subject to change without notice.

NON-WARRANTY

We always buy from the most reliable dealers our seeds, plants and bulbs, but as so many things can happen to a growing plant or vegetable that will make it lose its type and fail to produce a desired crop, we will not, under any circumstances or conditions, warrant or guarantee same. MOERS SEED COMPANY give no warranty, express or implied as to description, kind, type, purity, production, yield or any other matter of any seed, plants, bulbs, trees, or roots which we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crops or seeds grown therefrom. If the purchaser is not willing to accept the goods on these terms, they must at once be returned to us, and in that event the money that has been paid for same will be refunded.

PARCEL POST RATES

	First Pound or Fraction	Additional Pound or Fraction	Each
First Zone—Within 50 miles of Houston.....	7c	1c	
Second Zone—Within 50 to 150 miles of Houston.....	7c	1c	
Third Zone—Within 150 to 300 miles of Houston.....	8c	2c	
Fourth Zone—Within 300 to 600 miles of Houston.....	9c	4c	
Fifth Zone—Within 600 to 1000 miles of Houston.....	10c	6c	

Weight Limit—Packages are subject to a limit of maximum weight in the first, second and third zones of 70 lbs.; in all other zones of 50 lbs.

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ORDER BLANK

MOERS SEED CO. HOUSTON, TEXAS

Name _____

Postoffice _____ R. F. D. No. _____ Box No. _____

County _____ **State** _____

Ship to _____ Date _____ 192 _____

Forwarded by _____ Amount Enclosed _____

(State whether wanted by Mail, Express or Freight) (State whether Cash, Draft, P. O. Order, Exp. Money Order or Stamps)

NON-WARRANTY—We always buy from the most reliable dealers our seeds, plants and bulbs, but as so many things can happen to a growing plant or vegetable that will make it lose its type and fail to produce a desired crop, we will not, under any circumstances or conditions, warrant or guarantee same. MOERS SEED COMPANY give no warranty, express or implied as to description, kind, type, purity production, yield or any other matter of any seeds, plants, bulbs, trees, or roots which we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crops or the seeds grown therefrom. If the purchaser is not willing to accept the goods on these terms, they must at once be returned to us, and in that event the money that has been paid for same will be refunded.

DWARF OR BUSH BEANS--GREEN POD

Mature for table 30 to 40 days from germination, according to variety. 1 lb., 100 feet of row; 1 bu. per acre.

Beans are very sensitive to frost and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Plant in rows 2 feet apart, dropping one bean every 4 inches, and cover about 1½ inches deep. Bush Beans can also be planted in hills, dropping 4 beans in a hill every 2 feet and rows 2½ feet apart; when beans are up thin out three beans to a hill. Keep the pods picked and the vines well watered and they will continue bearing much longer.

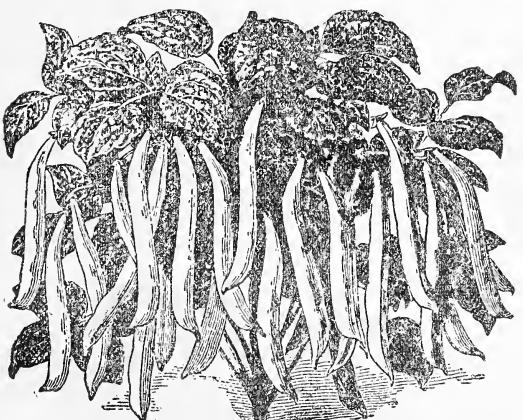
Plant in March, April and May for spring and summer, and in August, September and October for fall use.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—The plants are of strong growth, making large and compact bushes, and bear a fine crop of pods. The pods are about 6 inches long entirely stringless, unusually crisp, round and fleshy. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 15 lbs. (pk.), \$3.25; ½ bu., \$6.00; bu., \$10.25.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—It combines unusual hardiness, extreme earliness, and wonderful productiveness. It is a bean of handsome appearance and finest quality. The pods are rich green, almost round, and gracefully formed. They are tender, brittle, of fine texture, and absolutely stringless, even when fully grown. The seeds are brown. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 15 lbs. (pk.), \$3.25.

FULL MEASURE—About 62 days to marketable condition. Color of seed mahogany. Height of vine, 14 to 16 inches. Foliage slightly larger than Stringless Green Pods, more of a yellowish green. Pods average 6 inches long, more curved than Stringless Green Pods, absolutely stringless, possibly more green in color. Pods not so large in circumference as Stringless Green Pods. Decidedly the best round podded Stringless Bean in existence. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.40; 15 lbs. (pk.), \$3.25.

DWARF OR BUSH BEANS—WAX OR YELLOW POD



Wardwell's Kidney Wax.

from blight, while the pods are free from rust. The fleshy pods are from 6 to 7 inches in length, the color is a rich lemon yellow. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 15 lbs. (pk.), \$3.50; ½ bu., \$6.25; bu., \$11.75.

BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING 1 lb., 200 hills; ½ bu. per acre.

KENTUCKY WONDER or "OLD HOMESTEAD"—The pods, 7 to 8 inches long, are so fleshy that they are greater in width than breadth, being deeply creased, or "saddle-backed." They are solidly meaty, stringless when young and of finest quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

STRIPED CREASERBACK—About 75 days to maturity. Seed Kidney shaped mottled putty color with dark stripes. Blossoms bright crimson with silver gray hood. Pods green, round, full creaseback, slightly curved, dashed with purple as the pods mature, 5 to 5½ inches long, containing 8 to 9 beans. A good semistringless variety. A superior corn-field bean to White Creaseback. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

POLE LIMA BEANS 1 lb., 200 hills; ¾ bu. per acre.

CAROLINA (The "Butter Bean" of the South)—These grow quickly, mature early, are immensely productive and continue in bearing throughout the season. The vines are slender with rather small, shiny dark green leaves. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c.

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS 1 qt., 100 hills; 1/2 bu. per acre.

HENDERSON BUSH LIMA—The extreme earliness of this bean recommends it very highly, coming, as it does, two or three weeks earlier than the pole varieties. It is of rather small size, but its superior quality and tenderness compensate fully for it. It is enormously productive, bearing continually throughout the summer and late into the fall. Of a true bush habit, it requires no support whatever, and the beans are held up well on stout, vigorous plants. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 15 lbs. (pk.), \$4.00.

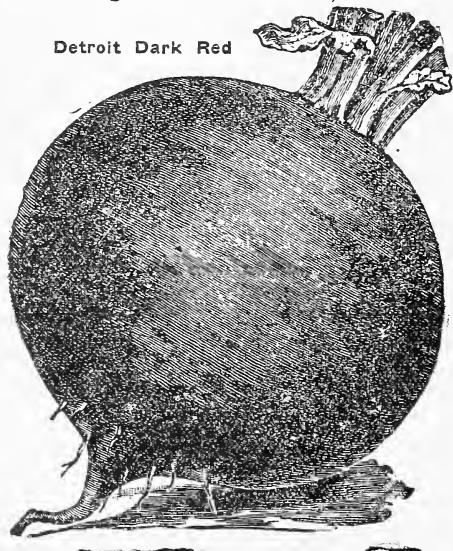
SUPERB GARDEN BEETS

1 oz., 50 ft. of row; 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

CULTURE—Sow in drills about 18 inches apart and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep. When plants are well up thin to 5 inches. Plant in February, March, April, and again in July, August, September, October and November.

DETROIT DARK RED—Very popular sort, used extensively by market gardeners as well as private planters. It matures early and the roots are of splendid shape and good color. The tops are small and upright growing, which makes possible close planting. The roots are globular and smooth, the skin is dark, blood-red, the flesh bright red, with lighter zones. The beets are very tender, sweet and crisp, and remain so for a long time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.

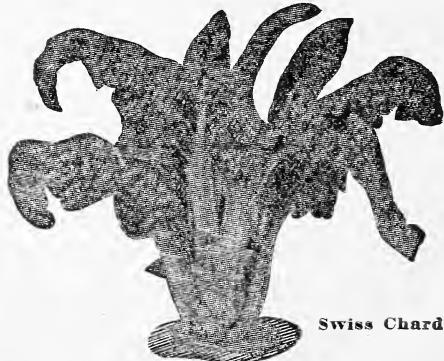
Detroit Dark Red



SWISS CHARD—This kind of beet is grown exclusively for the numerous fleshy, tender leaves and leaf stalks, which are superior to those of other beets for use as greens. Later in the season the wax-like leaf stems are cooked like asparagus. This variety we offer has large, broad, undulated leaves of attractive yellowish green color, and very large, broad white stalks and midribs or chards. It is well worthy of a place in the home garden as well as for market use. Swiss Chard is sometimes called Leaf Beet, Spinach Beet and Silver Beet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

DANISH IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP—We believe this is the best beet for the market and home garden, and on account of its uniformly deep rich color, the most desirable for canning. The leaves are dark red. The flesh is deep red. Careful comparisons with all the prominent varieties on the market in this country and in Europe prove that the Improved Blood Turnip Beet is the most uniform in shape and size and the most attractive in color. It is unsurpassed in quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

ECLIPSE—A very early beet, especially desirable for the home garden. Tops small, root smooth, round or slightly top shaped, with a small tap and small collar. Flesh bright red, zoned with pinkish white; very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.



Swiss Chard

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGEL WURZELS

6 lbs. per acre.

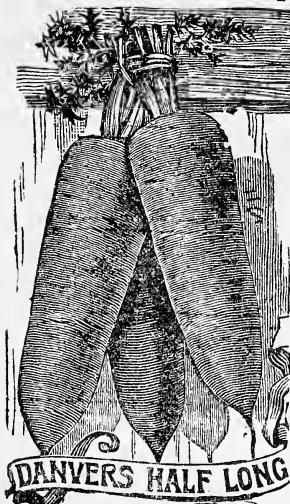
ANY LAND THAT WILL GROW GOOD CORN WILL PRODUCE A GOOD CROP OF MANGEL WURZELS AND SUGAR BEETS.

Culture—Sow in February, March, April and May, in rows 2 feet apart; thin to 8 inches. Cover the seeds about 1 inch.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—This is the heaviest cropping and largest of all Mangels. The roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are frequently two or more feet in length by six inches in diameter. Dark, richly colored foliage; skin bright dark red; flesh white with veined rings of rose pink. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$2.50.

HIGH GRADE CARROT SEED

1 oz., 200 feet of row; 3 lbs. per acre.



Sow the seed thinly in shallow drills early in the spring and make succession sowing every few weeks up to the early part of May. For fall and winter, sow from July to December. When plants are well started, thin out to about 3 inches apart in the row, and making rows about 18 inches apart. They should be sown in mellow, rich soil, deeply worked, and receive constant cultivation during growth to insure smooth, straight roots.

DANVERS—A half long orange Carrot, grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. Tops of medium size. Roots of medium length, tapering uniformly to a blunt point. Flesh deep orange, crisp and tender. Although the roots of this variety are comparatively short, they produce as large a bulk as the longer field sorts and are more easily harvested. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$2.25.

OX HEART OR GUERANDE—Especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer rooted sorts would not thrive in it. The tops are comparatively small. The mature roots are $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, very thick, ending abruptly in a small tap root. The flesh is bright orange, fine grained and sweet. When young the roots are desirable for table use as a medium early carrot and when mature they are equally good for stock feeding. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1b., \$1.25.

CELERY

1 oz., about 5,000 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per acre.

Culture—Celery seed is slow to germinate and ample time must be given. Sow thinly, cover about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Keep constantly moist. When plants are 4 to 5 inches high, transplant. Sow in January and February in hot-beds for early transplanting, and in August and September for late crop. Bleach celery with boards 14 inches wide, placing one on each side of the row and letting the tops come together; the boards can be held together by hooks or can be nailed.

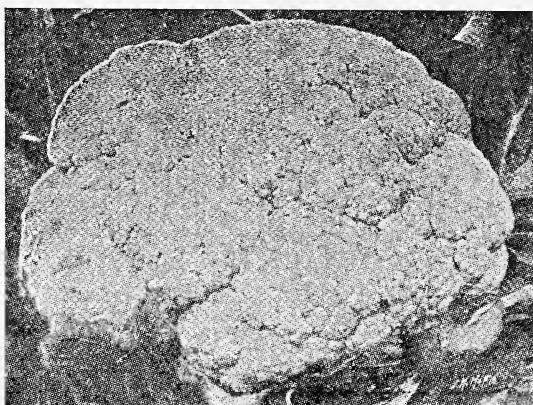
GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—Very popular with all market gardeners, and is superior in quality to all other sorts. It is compact in growth and the stalks are large, solid, and of a remarkably beautiful rich golden yellow, very crisp and tender, and free from stringiness. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c; oz., 90c.

WHITE PLUME—The earliest and most easily handled sort. While the inner stalks and heart are of pure white color without being blanched, yet the outer stalks should be tied up and the soil drawn around them so as to produce close, attractive bunches. Fine for family use and local markets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture—Cultivate the same as Cabbage, only give richer ground, if possible, and a plentiful supply of water. The head, properly prepared, is considered one of the most delicate vegetables.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Ready for market in about 120 days. The plants are short and stocky, erect, pointed leaves and producing round heads, pure white, extremely early and perfectly solid. Fall crops make earlier than Spring crops. Our seed is the highest grade Danish grown seed obtainable. The variety of which most seed is sold. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$1.75.



Snowball

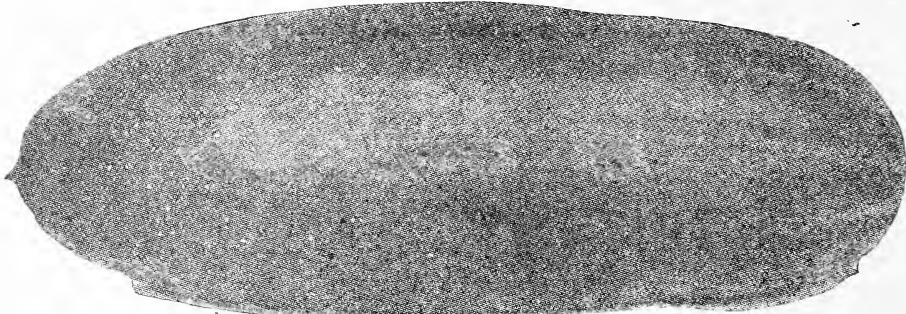
COLLARDS

GEORGIA—A strong-growing variety with light green leaves, and when well grown produces a loosely folded cluster of leaves at the top of the stalk. This is the chief Southern variety for greens. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1b., 90c; 2 lbs., \$1.50.

TRUE-TO-NAME CUCUMBER SEED

One ounce to 50 hills, 3 lbs. per acre. Mature 45 to 60 days from sowing, according to variety and season.

Culture—Plant in hills 4 feet each way. As the young plant has many enemies, seed should be planted quite thickly, half an inch in depth, and when all danger of insect attacks is over, thin to 3 or 4 of the strongest plants to the hill. A good crop cannot be grown on thin land. Use plenty of well rotted manure or commercial fertilizer.



EVERGREEN

Perfect Shape, Perfect Color, Perfect Shipper, Early, Productive.

EVERGREEN—A Valuable New Cucumber—Ready for market in six to seven weeks. Fruits 7 to 8 inches long, cylindrical in shape. Color a beautiful dark green from stem to blossom end, which is retained longer than any variety we know of. Vigorous grower, enormous yielder, shipping quality unexcelled, and always commands the highest market price. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

KLONDYKE—A medium early, white-spined Cucumber of handsome very dark green color, and of excellent quality for slicing. The vines are very hardy and productive. The fruits when matured are about 8 inches long, and are uniform in size and shape. Color dark green, slightly striped at the ends. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$2.25.

FORDHOOK FAMOUS—The finest flavored of all—the handsomest and best long green Cucumber—uniformly the true White Spine type. Vines produce an enormous crop, being of unusually vigorous growth. Perfectly smooth and very dark green, the handsome fruit measure 8 to 10 inches long; they are always straight and solid. The beautiful white flesh is firm, crisp and of the most delicious flavor. The flesh seems to be all there is of the cucumber, as the seed space is extremely small. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 2 lbs., \$2.75.

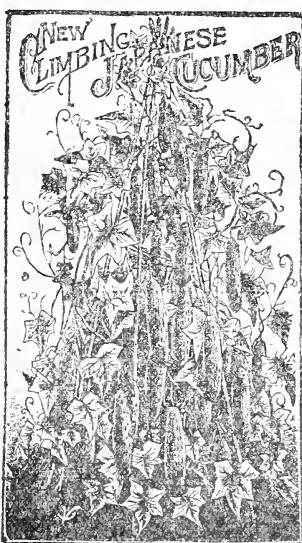
IMPROVED LONG GREEN—Most widely cultivated sort. Unsurpassed for general use. The Cucumbers average 10 inches long when fully developed, and are fine for slicing. The smaller fruits make excellent pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 2 lbs., \$2.50.

JAPANESE CLIMBING—May be trained upon trellises or poles. This will insure and earlier ripening and the large handsome fruits will be straighter. Of dark green color, becoming brown and netted when ripening. The flesh is pure white, crisp and mild. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

EARLY FORTUNE—An excellent shipping variety producing very attractive fruits of rich dark green color. The fruits average uniformly about nine inches long, cylindrical or slightly tapered at ends. The seed cavity is small and the flesh thick, crisp and tender. Recommended as one of the best shipping sorts yet introduced. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; 2 lbs., \$2.50.

BOSTON PICKLING—A very productive variety, extensively grown for pickles. Vines vigorous. The fruits are bright green, of medium size, very smooth and symmetrical. Flesh crisp and slender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$2.25.

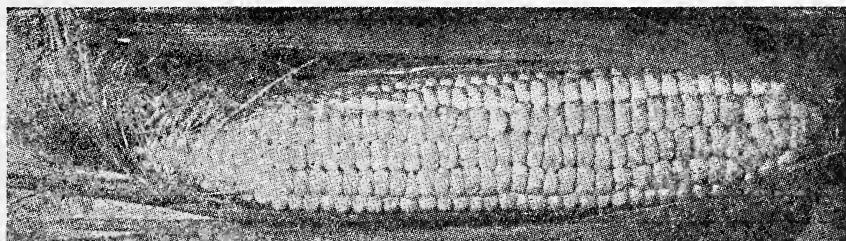
EARLY CLUSTER—Extra prolific sort, setting its fruit in clusters of two and three. The fruits are dark green, short and particularly suitable for pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.



To get rid of the striped cucumber beetle on cucumbers and cantaloupes, dust a mixture of hydrated lime, 1 pound, and 1 pound of arsenate of lead. Dust while the vines are damp with dew. For a spray use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water, reducing to the required quantity.

SWEET AND SUGAR CORNS

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN (80 days)—This has long been the leading main-crop variety for home use, market and canning. Our stock is carefully selected and can be depended upon to produce fine large ears of superior quality. The grains, of good size, are long and slender—entirely free from glaze or flintiness. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs. (½ pk.), \$1.50; 10 lbs. (pk.), \$2.50.



GOLDEN BANTAM

GOLDEN BANTAM (70 days)—One of the Sweetest Corns Grown. A dwarf growing early variety. The plant attains a height of three to four feet, usually bearing two or more ears from five to six inches long to a stalk. These little flat ears are compactly filled with kernels which, when ready for the table, are a creamy-yellow, so deliciously sweet, tender and milky that some people claim that "it is the sweetest corn on earth." Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs. (½ pk.), \$1.50; 10 lbs. (pk.), \$2.50.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (70 days)—It retains its delicate tenderness and flavor even when a little old, as the ears are encased in a heavy husk, which tends to keep the ears for several days longer than other corns. Kernels are pearly white. A Sugar Corn which has given perfect satisfaction, frequently producing 3 to 5 ears to the stalk; grains deep and narrow and zigzagged on the cob; ears small, but very rich in sugar. It is the most delicious of the late sorts. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; post paid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 5 lbs. (½ pk.), \$1.50; 10 lbs. (pk.), \$2.50.

ADAM'S EARLY—Has larger ears than the Adam's Extra Early. Very popular in the South. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 25c; 7 lbs. (½ pk.), \$1.00; 14 lbs. (pk.), \$1.75.

SNOWFLAKE—A well known, medium late variety, producing a large ear of excellent quality. An excellent market garden sort. Pkt., 10c; lb., 25c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 20c; 7 lbs. (½ pk.), 90c; 14 lbs. (pk.), \$1.50.

POP CORN

JAPANESE HULLESS—A dwarf growing variety producing a heavy yield of short but very thick ears, averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long and about 2 inches in diameter. The kernels are similar to those of White Rice, but are longer and more slender. When properly cured will produce a larger proportion of popped kernels than any other variety. Tender and delicious when popped and free from any hull or shell. Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

QUALITY CABBAGE SEED

No selections of Cabbage are better than those offered by us. Gardeners can rely upon Our High Grade Tested Cabbage Seed.

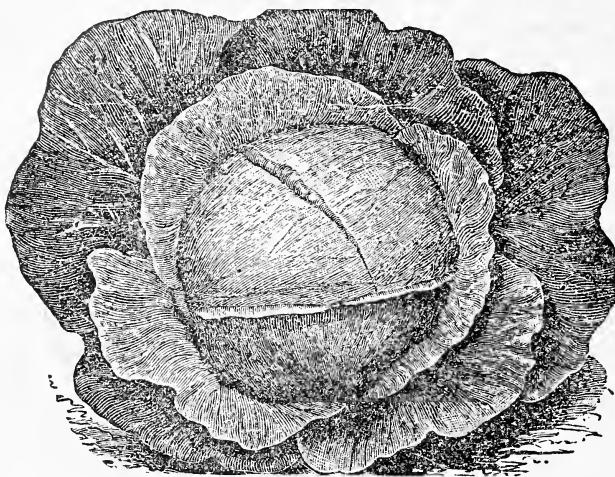
COPENHAGEN MARKET—Large round head, following the Charleston Wakefield. Being larger, it produces a greater tonnage to the acre, and is very profitable. Very uniform in the production of round, very hard heads of long-keeping qualities. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Heading for market 80 days from sowing. It is very early, short stemmed, head cone-shaped, broad at bottom with pointed peak; leaves leathery, well folded over the top. Earlier than Charleston. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.

CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—The heads are of similar form, although not quite so pointed, but of equal solidity as the original Jersey Wakefield, while they grow half again as large reaching full size about ten days later. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.

EARLY ROUND EXPRESS—The heads are medium sized, nearly round, sure heading, exceptionally solid and stand shipment better than other sorts. This is a most excellent sort, both for the home garden and market gardening trade. Especially recommended for late spring planting. Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

QUALITY CABBAGE SEED—Continued



Allhead Early

MAMMOTH ROCK RED—The largest and surest heading red cabbage. The plants are large and vigorous with medium length stem and spreading outer leaves which are dark green with red veining. The heads are late maturing, large, round, very solid and of very attractive deep red color. The variety is much used for cole slaw and pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

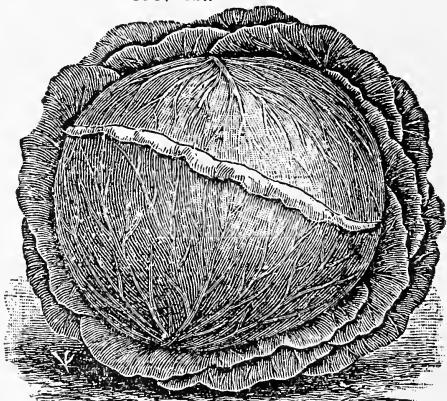
IMPROVED SAVOY—The best of the main crop and late Savoys for home use or market. The plants are vigorous, of medium size, with rather short stem, and are very sure heading. The outer leaves are medium large, thick, fleshy and densely and uniformly crumpled. The heads are large, nearly round, fairly solid, sweet and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH, 100 DAYS—Early, flat, large, short-stemmed, hard-headed, reliable, and always a big producer. Certainly

ALL-HEAD EARLY—Early, large, flat, solid-headed, very early for its size, few outside leaves, consequently can be planted closer together than other large Cabbages. A very reliable sort and well named. One of the very superior Cabbages. Certain to give satisfaction. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75; 2 lbs., \$5.00.

SUCCESSION—Is about two weeks later than Early Flat Dutch. A dwarf, flat head, light green and very solid. Large and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.

SUREHEAD (110 days)—A popular strain of the favorite Flat Dutch type of Cabbage so largely grown for winter use. The heads are large, round, flattened at the top, remarkably uniform, extra hard, firm. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.



Early Flat Dutch

a favorite sort, as evinced by the demand for seed. Heads round, exceedingly solid, long keepers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75; 2 lbs., \$5.00.

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH—A well-known, large, late variety. Flattish round heads, very solid and firm; has rather tall, stout stem. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75; 2 lbs., \$5.00.

CHINESE CABBAGE—The strain we offer resembles when well grown Cos Lettuce rather than Cabbage. It is often called Celery Cabbage on the market. The leaves when young are crimped, of light green color and appear like smooth leaved mustard, but with much broader and heavier midribs. The plant as it matures becomes more upright and forms heads much like Cos Lettuce. The inner leaves blanch an attractive light yellow or creamy white with very white midribs. It is of distinctive flavor, very mild and pleasant. It is served as a salad like lettuce or when cooked makes greens delicately cabbage-flavored and not at all like boiled cabbage. Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c.

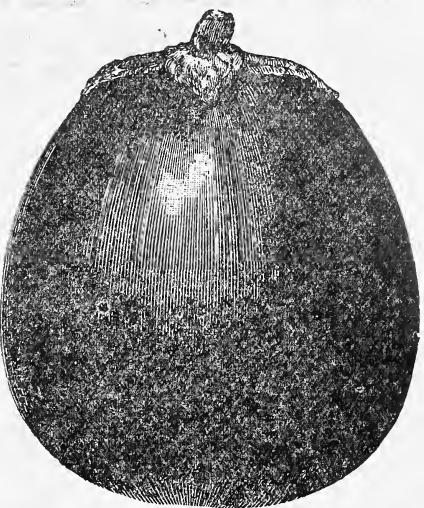


Chinese Celery Cabbage

EGG-PLANT 1 oz., 1200 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per acre. Matures in 120 days after sprouting.

The seed germinates slowly and should be grown in hot-beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high, they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become stronger and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about three feet apart.

BLACK BEAUTY—Earliest and best of all large-fruited Egg Plants. It is valuable alike to the private planter and the extensive grower for market. The grand, large fruits are thick—of most attractive form, as shown in the illustration. The skin is a rich lustrous purplish black—the satin gloss and rich coloring adding greatly to the beauty of these "eggs." The intensely brilliant coloring is uniform over the whole fruit. The calyx is entirely free from spine or thorns. It is now very popular everywhere. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

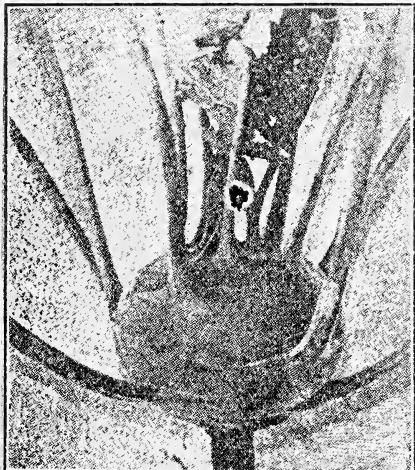


ENDIVE THE WINTER SALAD PLANT

1 oz., 150 feet of row; 3 lbs. per acre.

Culture—Endive is used largely as a salad during the cool fall, winter, and early spring months. The leaves have a slightly pungent flavor. The finely cut leaves are quite ornamental in appearance. The plants are very attractive when blanched so as to show a white or golden yellow center surrounded with green.

GREEN CURLED—An early vigorous growing variety having the midribs of its outer leaves usually tinged with rose. The dense mass of finely cut leaves formed in the center branches very readily. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



Kohl-Rabi

be made the latter part of July for Fall use. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. to the acre.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

LEEK

This belongs to the onion family and is a good fall and winter substitute for green onions. The leaves are flat, and the stems are very large, cylindrical and bulbous. Sow early in spring in drills 12 to 15 inches apart, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin plants to 6 inches apart in row and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If one desires very white and tender leeks transplant when about 6 inches high, setting 4 inches apart in trenches about 2 feet apart and gradually earth up like celery.

LONDON FLAG—This well known broad leaved leek is hardy, productive, of good quality, and is extensively cultivated in this country. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

KALE OR BORECOLE

CULTURE—Kale is used for greens; a large producer. Sow in the spring and when sown for fall crop, usually beginning in September. Plant in drills 2 feet apart, thin out to 8 inches in the row and cultivate same as cabbage. One ounce to 100 feet; 1 pound per acre.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—The plant of this variety grows to 3 or 4 feet high, bearing long, plume-like, light green leaves which are deeply cut, also finely curled at edges. Very ornamental and so hardy that a moderately heavy frost improves rather than injures this quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

KOHL-RABI

Culture—The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb formed above ground. It is tender and excellent when used before fully grown, combining somewhat the flavors of cabbage and turnip. Seed should be sown in light, rich soil as early in spring as possible in rows one and one-half feet apart and when well established thin six inches apart in the row. Planted in Spring at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they fail to grow well. Plantings may

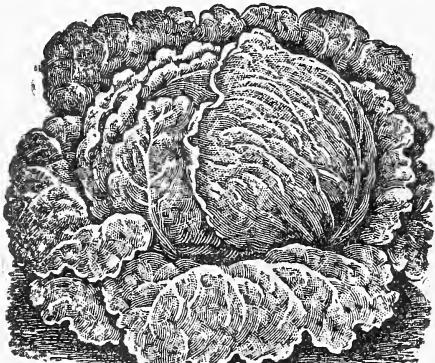
OUR STRAINS OF LETTUCE ARE SUPERFINE

Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by market gardeners. Of course, it takes a great deal of labor to produce this vegetable during our hot months. The richer and better the ground the larger the head will be.

Culture—The seed should be sown broadcast; when large enough, plant out in rows a foot apart, and from 8 to 10 inches apart in rows. Can also be planted broadcast.

NEW YORK, OR WONDERFUL

THE MOST PROFITABLE LETTUCE IN CULTIVATION.

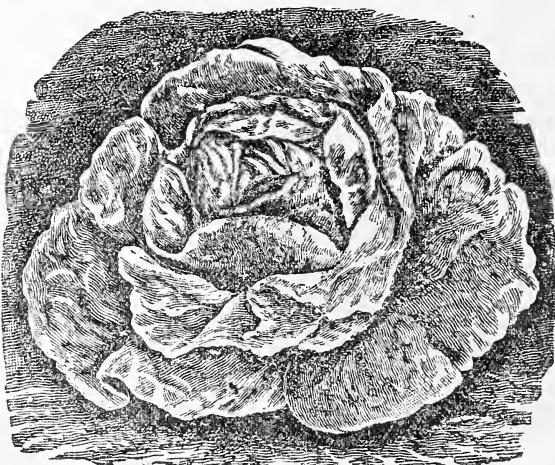


New York, or Wonderful

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—A splendid Lettuce for the open ground, producing very large solid heads, in cool weather. Heads of large size, very solid, and the interior portion blanched to a beautiful white. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

BIG BOSTON—This is a fine forcing variety for cold frames during the winter months, as it produces heads of very large size, often 10 to 12 inches across, and succeeds better in cooler temperature than most forcing strains. The large heads are beautifully blanched and of superior quality. It heads well also in the open ground during cold weather of spring and fall, and is very popular in the South to grow for shipping North. Our seed is the choicest it is possible to produce. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

ICEBERG—White seed, a curled heading, medium large, crisp green variety, edges fringed and tinged with brown, a sort having outer leaves of strong ribs, enclosing an exceeding crisp and white interior—crisp as ice. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.



Big Boston

MUSTARD--FOR GREENS

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—The true curled leaf variety, very popular in the South for planting in the fall to furnish an early spring salad. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c; 2 lbs., \$1.50.

CHINESE—A very hardy, broad-leaved variety. Leaves are thick and deeply savoyed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 2 lbs., \$1.50.

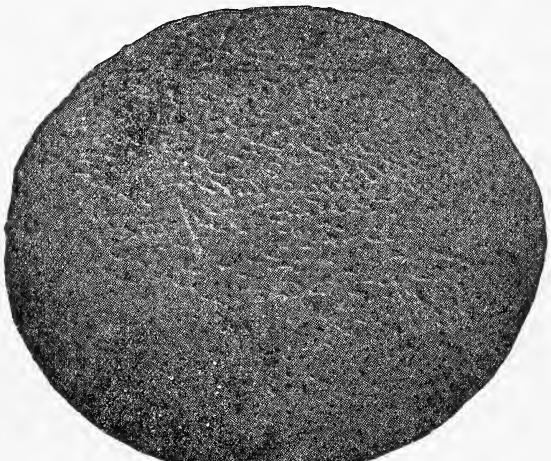
ELEPHANT EAR—A very large smooth leaved variety, producing considerable more leave growth than other varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 2 lbs., \$1.75.

CANTALOUPE--A MONEY MAKING CROP

Our Seed is all cut from the best Cantaloupes that have been selected and grown for Seed purposes only, and such Seed cannot be compared with the commonly unselected commercial grades, which may look just as good and may sometimes produce fairly well in some localities, but which cannot measure up with our high-grade stocks.

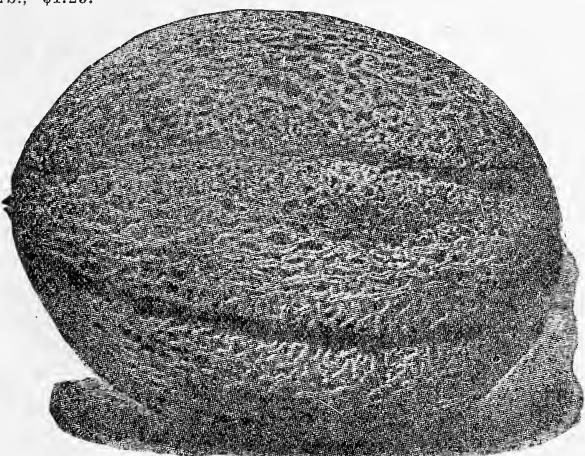
Culture—Melons thrive best in a light rich soil. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. Plant the seed in hills 6 feet apart each way, dropping 10 to 12 seeds in a hill. When up and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground.

SALMON-TINT POLLOCK—See illustration—This is an early melon of the solid netted type that is so desirable. Very small seed cavity, with thick, luscious flesh of genuine salmon tint shading to green near the rind. A splendid keeper that stands shipping and always arrives in the best possible condition. It has been successful in the East, in the West, in the South. It is a prolific yielder and has been pronounced by every one who has used it as the ultimate in salmon-fleshed melons. A re-selected and much improved strain of the original Pollock and Salmon-Tint Pollock No. 25. Matures in about 70 days and is rust resistant. Hand cut fancy selected seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$2.25.



Salmon-Tint Pollock

HACKENSACK—Fruits are very large, nearly round, always somewhat flattened. Ribs large and of irregular width. Green flesh, excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Improved Rocky Ford

Spray your cantaloupe vines with Bordeaux Mixture. Prevents rust, blight, rot, mildew, specks and spots. Increases crop yield 15 to 25 per cent. For prices see page 26.

IMPROVED ROCKY FORD

This is the most popular and finest of all green-fleshed melons. The vines are of strong, healthy growth, comparatively short, and branch freely. They set a large number of fruits close to the hill. The melons are even and regular in size and form, nearly round or slightly oval. A pure Rocky Ford cantaloupe when ripe has a silver-colored netting which is lace-like in appearance. The skin is green, turning to a peculiar gray color when the melon is fit for shipping. The flesh is green and so sweet and luscious that it may be eaten close to the rind. The melons have a small seed cavity, and the portion of the flesh immediately surrounding it is tinged with a beautiful golden yellow. The melons weigh about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each and are very solid and firm. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$2.25.

NEW HONEY BALL CANTALOUPE—One of the sweetest melons in cultivation. Medium early, maturing in about 100 days or about 10 days later than Rocky Ford. Slightly larger in size than Rock Ford, round as a ball and has a very thick wall of delicious green meat clear to the rind. Color greenish-white until fully ripe, then turning to a creamy-white. Slightly netted. For home use, the melons should be pulled when apparently ripe and stored away for a few days before using. An ideal melon for the home garden and for long distance shipping.

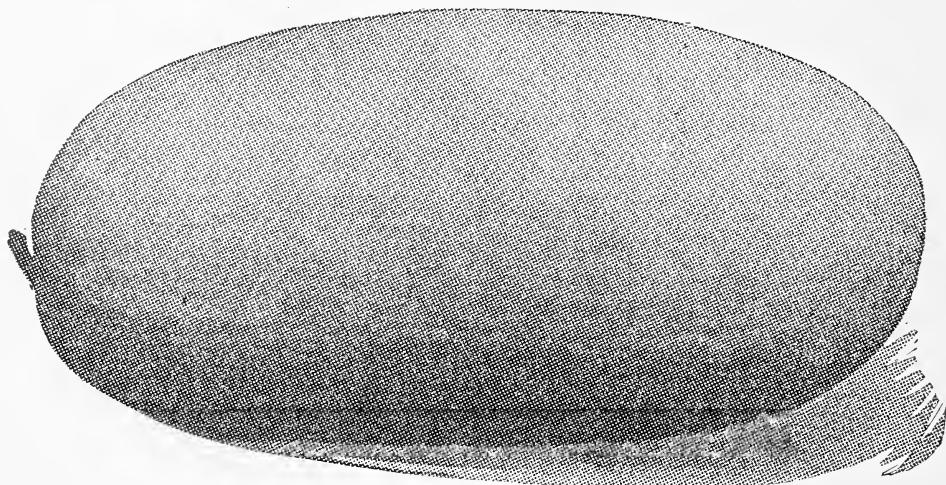
it has no equal as it will keep longer and stand handling better than all other melons. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

MOERS UNEXCELLED WATERMELON SEED

1 oz., 20 hills; 2 lbs. per acre.

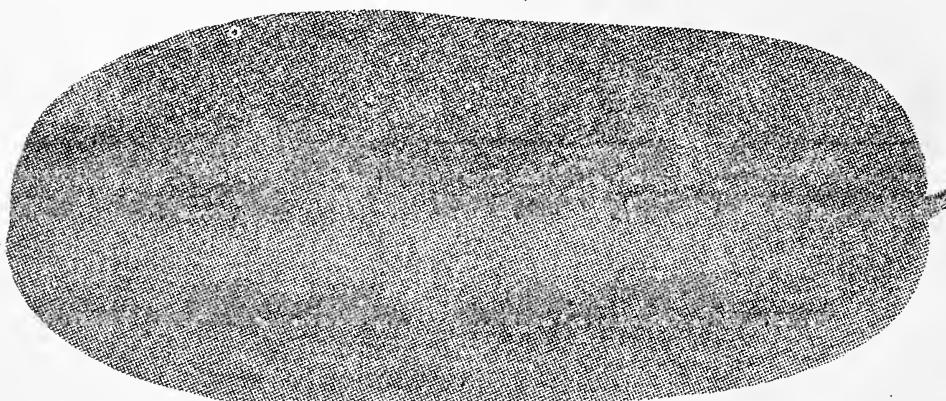
Culture—Follow the same general directions as for Muskmelons, except that the hills should be 10 or 12 feet apart, according to variety.

PURE SEEDS Our Watermelon Seed is grown by the most reliable growers in the country. BEWARE OF CHEAP SEEDS.



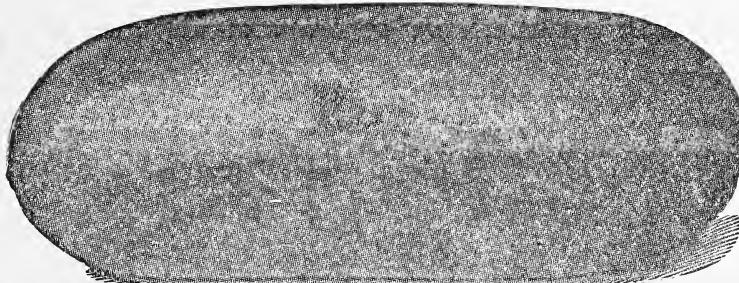
NEW WONDER WATERMELON

This is without a doubt the finest watermelon in cultivation. For home use, for market, for shipping it has no equal. A very large melon, somewhat resembling the Watson. The color is a dark, solid green. The rind is thin, but tough, cutting a big red heart of the finest melon ever produced. The seed is rather large and pure white. Stands dry weather better than any other melon. If you want to have the best melons in your neighborhood, then plant this variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 3 lbs., \$3.00; 10 lbs., \$8.00.



IMPROVED KLECKLEY SWEET—A much better melon than the old type Kleckley Sweet. This Improved type grows uniformly large, retaining all of the fine qualities as a table melon, with an important added feature of having a much harder rind, which assures its satisfactory carrying quality, while the old type will not stand even short distance shipping in carloads. Without question one of the sweetest flavored of all melons. The vines are vigorous and productive; melons medium to large in size, often weighing 40 pounds. The skin is dark bluish green—and the seed are all creamy white with no trace of brown. Matures in about 90 days. An ideal melon for both home and market purposes. Our seed comes direct from the originators. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 1/4 lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25; 3 lbs., \$3.00.

UNEXCELD WATERMELON SEED—Continued



PLANT
GOOD
SEED,
IT
PAYS

Tom Watson

TOM WATSON—This large, mottled green Watermelon often weighs 50 to 60 pounds and averages on good soil over 35 pounds. It has within the past four years won place among the very first as a market melon. The flesh is deep red, contains very few seeds, which are firmly bedded. It is the leader, taking into consideration size, shipping and eating quality. We have very carefully selected our stocks and have excellent seed to offer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 3 lbs., \$2.50.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—One of the largest and best known home garden and shipping sorts, especially adapted for the south. The fruits are very long, of a light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with a darker shade. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

HALBERT HONEY—The vines are of strong, vigorous growth. Melons average 18 to 20 inches long and are full or bluntly rounded at both ends. The skin is a dark, glossy green. In quality it is delicious, sugary and of a rich, fruity flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

GOLDEN HONEY—Yellow fleshed, sweet, crisp and delicious. The skin is dark green, oblong in shape, medium size. A fine melon for home use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

ONION SEED FOR THE SOUTH

1 oz., 200 feet of drill; 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

Culture—Onions thrive best in a deep, rich, fertile soil. Plant the seed or sets as early as possible in the spring. The ground should be thoroughly worked, well fertilized, and well pulverized. The only advantage in planting sets is to secure early onions, for better shaped and keeping onions are obtained from planting the seed. Onions from seed will mature in about 130-140 days; from sets in from 100-110 days.

WHITE BERUMDA (Crystal White Wax)—Unquestionably the most attractive onion in the world. It is an absolutely pure white Bermuda Onion with a most beautiful waxy appearance that makes it sell on sight in all markets. No other onion has such clear white skin, such mildness of flavor. It is deliciously tender and can be eaten raw like an apple. A large yielder, consequently a highly profitable type to grow. Except in color, it is identical with the White or Yellow Bermuda; a much more handsome appearance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

YELLOW BERMUDA—A light straw colored onion. Planted extensively by market gardeners in the South for shipping. No onion compares with the Bermuda in mildness of flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

RED CREOLE—Southern grown—The greatest of all red onions for the South. It is the best keeper, best producer, both in yield and money. It is a distinct variety that has been cultivated in this section for many years. This variety constitutes one of the most important crops in Texas and Louisiana and acres are planted in this variety every fall. Does fairly well when sown early in the spring. The skin is brownish red, flesh very solid and fine grained, and rather strong flavor. Extremely productive and the best keeper and shipper of all sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Crystal White Wax

OKRA

1 oz., 50 ft. of row; 6 lbs. per acre.

The pods of this plant are regarded as a household necessity in the Southern States.

WHITE VELVET—Of tall growth, with long pods, which are round, smooth, and of a velvety white coloring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c; 3 lbs., \$2.00.

ONION SETS

1 qt. to 100 ft. row; 6 to 8 bu. per acre.

YELLOW SETS—Qt., 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 30c.

WHITE SILVERSKIN SETS—Qt., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 35c.

LARGER QUANTITIES QUOTED UPON REQUEST

PARSLEY

1 oz., 150 ft. row; 3 lbs. per acre.

DOUBLE CURLED—A favorite with market gardeners. The plants are of dwarf, compact habit, leaves heavily curled and crimped and of dark green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

PLAIN OR SINGLE—Leaves of this variety are deeply cut, not curled, dark green in color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c; postpaid.

PARSNIP

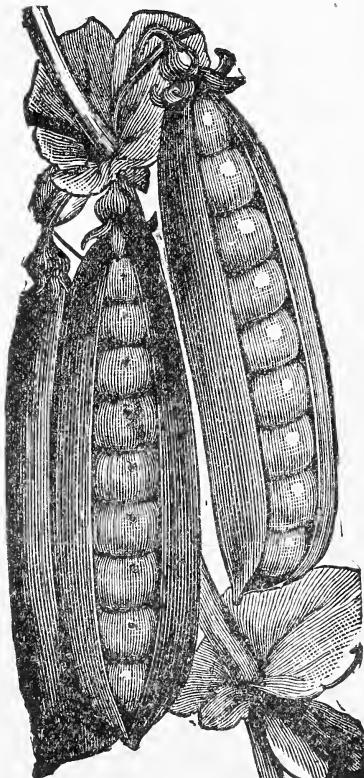
HOLLOW CROWN—The best all-around variety of Parsnips for the South. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Plant only the Best Seeds —
IT PAYS

GARDEN PEAS

1 lb. 100 ft. of row; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre.

Culture—Peas succeed in any good garden soil, but for earliest crops a light, warm and moderately rich soil is most suitable. Plant in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 2 inches deep, dropping the seeds 2 inches apart in the rows. The taller varieties need some support of either brush or wire netting. Plant in January, February, March, April for spring, and July to November for fall.



BEST EXTRA EARLY

BEST EXTRA EARLY—This superb new "Pedigree" strain is the result of most careful expert work of selection and re-selection continued through a long series of years. Equally as early as the choicest stock of Alaska, the Peas are much better in flavor. The vines are quite slender, of very thick growth and average 18 to 24 inches in height. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.), \$1.75;; 15 lbs. (pk.), \$3.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$5.75; bu., \$11.00.

ALASKA—Also called "Earliest of All." We offer an improved re-selected strain that is really pure. Of the same type of growth and same size pods, it is as early as Best Extra Early, but the peas are not equal in flavor. The vines grow from 20 to 30 inches in height, bearing well filled medium sized pods. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.), \$1.75; 15 lbs. (pk.), \$3.00.

AMERICAN WONDER—Of extremely dwarf growth, only 8 to 10 inches high; this is nearly as early as Alaska. The pods are filled with luscious large wrinkled peas of first class quality. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 7 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.), \$1.75; 14 lbs. (pk.), \$3.00.

TELEPHONE—A tall growing, late sort, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet in height, having pods of very large size, containing 6 to 7 large peas of delicious flavor. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 7 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.), \$1.75; 14 lbs. (pk.), \$3.00.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—Of compact dwarf growth, with pods one-third larger than those of the American Wonder, and maturing almost equally as early. The pods average 3 inches in length. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; 7 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.), \$1.75; 14 lbs. (pk.), \$3.00.

LONG PODDED ALASKA—An extra early large podded pea of excellent quality. Vines grow about 2 feet in height, producing large, finely shaped pods. The peas ripen uniformly and are round, slightly dented, of bright green color. Pkt., 15c; lb., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 35c; $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ pk.), \$1.75; 15 lbs. (pk.), \$3.25.

PUMPKINS

1 oz., 15 hills; 3 to 4 lbs. per acre.

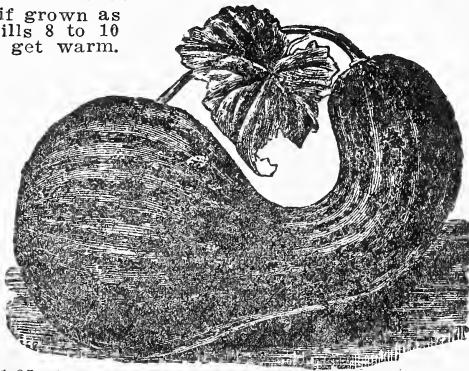
Pumpkins ought to be grown largely on every farm in the South. Many sorts are splendid for pies and baking; others make a wonderful feed for stock during the winter months. This is a neglected crop in the South now, but should be more largely grown. Pumpkins are easily sold in the towns and cities when not wanted for use on the farm.

Culture—Usually grown in corn fields, but if grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way after weather and soil get warm. Hoe often till vines begin to run.

SMALL SUGAR—The fruits are of small size, averaging about 10 inches in diameter; of excellent keeping quality, flattened or slightly ribbed. The skin is deep orange-yellow. The flesh is rich orange, of excellent quality, meaty, and sweet. This should be more generally known, as it is really one of the best of all pumpkins for pies. There is no finer pumpkin. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

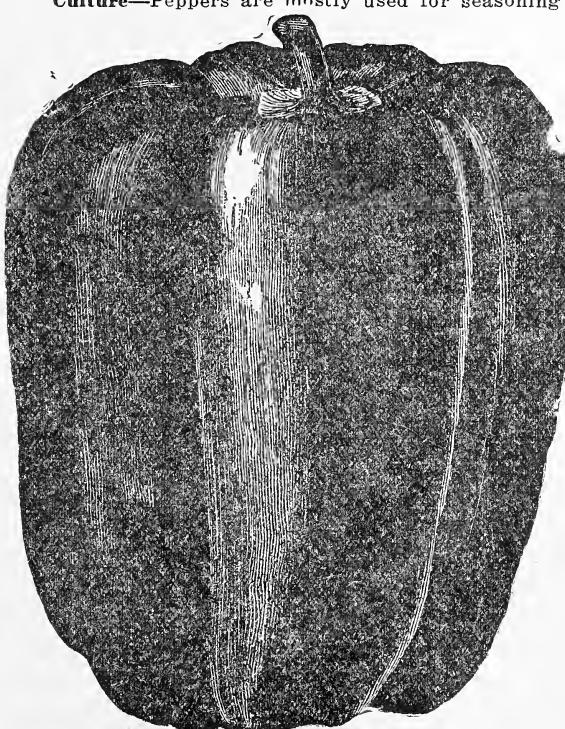
GENUINE MAMMOTH—“Jumbo,” or “King of the Mammoths.” This is the very best genuine strain of the true Mammoth Pumpkin. The fruits grow to enormous size. The skin is bright salmon-orange. Very thick, bright yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender and of excellent quality for pies. This variety is grown extensively for exhibition purposes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$2.00.

GREEN STRIPED CASHAW—A great improvement on the old time Yellow Cashaw. The pumpkins are much finer in appearance, being a distinct mottled green, striped with white. Flesh is a rich yellow color; solid, fine grained, very thick. Sweet and most excellent for both pies and baking. They are very hardy, bugs seldom bothering them. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



PEPPERS--MONEY MAKERS 1 oz., 1500 plants; 6 oz. per acre.

Culture—Peppers are mostly used for seasoning meat and vegetable dishes; also for making chow-chow and chili sauce. The culture is about the same as Egg Plant, and the plants need as much heat to perfect them. Sow seed in hot-beds in December and January, and transplant them when the weather moderates, in rows about 2½ feet apart and 2 feet apart in the row. Cultivate and keep free from weeds. Sow in May for a fall shipping crop.



Chinese Giant.

SWEET PEPPERS

CHINESE GIANT, 140 DAYS—Larger than the Ruby King and remarkable as a show fruit. These chunky monstrosities are just immense, being double the diameter of any other known Pepper, and are really wonders to look at. They are also so mild that they can be eaten like an apple. Pkt., 15c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

LARGE BELL—The standard sweet flavored scarlet sort. Plant 2 feet in height, prolific and quite early ripening. Sweet scarlet fruits 3 inches in length and 2 inches in diameter. Our stock is particularly fine; it is earlier than Ruby King. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

HOT PEPPERS

RED CAYENNE—Bright red fruits, 2 to 3 inches long, very hot. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

RADISH

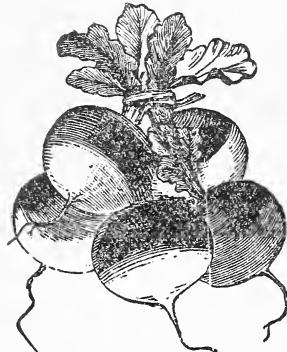
1 oz., 75 ft. of row; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre.

Culture—Radishes are among the most valued of early vegetables, and a liberal supply should be grown in the home garden throughout spring and summer. They develop best and quickest in light, rich, sandy soil. Only well-rotted manure should be used, and frequent cultivation is necessary to insure Radishes of good quality. Sow in drills 12 inches apart. Can also be planted broadcast.

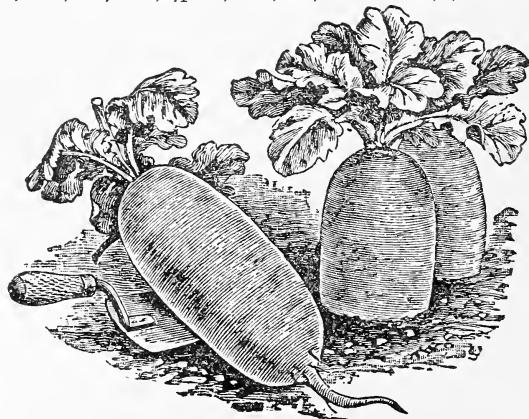
LONG BLACK SPANISH—A favorite sort with Germans. Roots growing 10 to 12 inches in length and 2 to 3 inches in thickness, and keeping throughout the winter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.

WHITE ICICLE—The finest of the early pure white varieties. Planted in the spring the radishes are ready for pulling in about three weeks from sowing the seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 85c.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED—One of the handsomest of the Turnip Radishes and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. Gives entire satisfaction where extreme earliness and small top are not the chief consideration. Roots slightly flattened on the underside; color very deep scarlet, with a distinct white tip; flesh white and of the best quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., \$1.40.



Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped



Chinese Rose

CHINESE ROSE—Chinese Rose has roots 4 to 5 inches in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with firm, clear, white flesh. The skin is bright scarlet in the upper portion of the root, shading to a lighter or rose tint in the lower portion. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 85c.

SPINACH

1 oz., 100 ft. row; 10 lbs. per acre.

BLOOMSDALE—Our best variety for the South. Fine market size, producing a large, thick, green leaf, well crumpled or savoyed, and stands a long time before running to seed. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; postpaid.

NEW ZEALAND, OR SUMMER SPINACH—Absolutely distinct in form, color and habit from other Spinach—it is not a Spinach, though used as a Spinach. Foliage thick, succulent, dark green, never sunburns, a true heat resistant, leaves covered with water globules like an ice-plant. Later to mature for table than Spinach of usual form, but remaining in edible condition ten times as long. Some plants in condition from July until killed by frost. A sort to "cut and come again," as it is most productive, and continuously over a period of 150 days sends out a fresh growth. The plants spread five times as wide and rise to three times the height of ordinary Spinach, covering the ground, making a difference of fifteen to twenty times excess in the volume of edible material. Slow to germinate. Excessive heat does not check its growth, but, to the contrary, it positively grows more luxuriantly, the driest weather never stopping its juicy and rapid growth. A most desirable vegetable. Rows should never be less than 2 feet apart. Plants should be thinned to 4 to 5 inches apart. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb. \$1.00.

SQUASH

1 oz., 20 hills; 2 to 3 lbs. per acre.

Culture—Sow in hills 4 feet apart each way at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons are sown.

EARLY WHITE BUSH—The plants are of true bushy growth, producing fruit ready for use very early in the summer. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK—Plants of true bush growth very early fruiting and productive. The Squashes are of the popular Crookneck type, rich golden yellow, thickly warted. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

HIGH GRADE TOMATO SEED

1 oz., 2000 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per acre.

Culture—Seed should be sown in January, in hot-beds, or in boxes, which must be placed in a sheltered spot near windows. In March they can be sown in open ground. Tomatoes are generally sown too thick and become too crowded when two or three inches high, which makes the plants thin and spindly. If they are transplanted when two or three inches high, about three inches apart each way, they will become short and sturdy, and will not suffer when planted in the open ground.

ACME—Vines, hardy and productive. Fruit in clusters of four or five, round, smooth and good size. Color, purplish pink. Flesh, solid and of excellent flavor. There is no better variety for market gardeners who want an early, purple fruited sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.

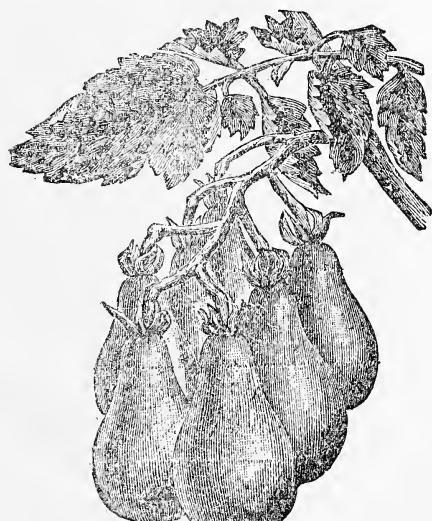
REDFIELD BEAUTY—Vines, large, vigorous, heavy bearers. Fruit, medium to large, uniform in size, very smooth, and of excellent flavor. Color, purplish pink. Our strain is very early. The best early and main crop purple sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.

PECTINATA—The vines are of strong, rather open growth; fruits largely oblong in form, deep through generally ridged or ribbed; deep purple in color. They are solidly fleshy with small seed-cells; of fine, sweet flavor. Planted in good soil, fruits frequently attain a weight of one pound or more. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.



Acme.

McGEE—The finest long-fruited Tomato now in use, and in great demand. The vines are of strong growth, not subject to rust or blight, and bear enormous crop until late in the season. Never loses its rich, red color, but is always red outside and inside; free from excessive juice; thoroughly meaty and does not crack. Withstands our hot, dry weather splendidly, making it a distinctly fine shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



Pear Tomato

SPARK'S EARLIANA (Bright Red) (90 days)—The earliest, smooth, bright red Tomato of good size. It is so far superior in hardiness, size and smooth, uniform shape, that it is now planted exclusively in this section. Plants are compact in growth, with short, close-jointed branches, setting fruits very freely. The Tomatoes are uniform in size, fleshy, solid and excellent for shipping purposes. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.50; postpaid.

JUNE PINK—Vine, fruit and habit of growth and earliness are the same as Earliana, with the exception that the fruit is pink in color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

STONE—Vine, vigorous and productive. Fruit, large, smooth, deep red in color, and very heavy. The best all-around variety where earliness is not important. Used by canners more universally than any other one variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00.

YELLOW PEAR TOMATO—This is an attractive small-fruited tomato of typical pear shape. The plants are enormously productive and the small fruits make excellent salad or may be used for marmalade. They are sweet and delicious. Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c.

RED CHERRY—Fruits small, about five-eighths of an inch in diameter. Fine for pickles and preserves. Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c.

YELLOW PEACH—Fruits resemble a peach in shape and size and the color a clear yellow. Flesh tender and of good flavor. Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c.

TREE OR DWARF TOMATOES

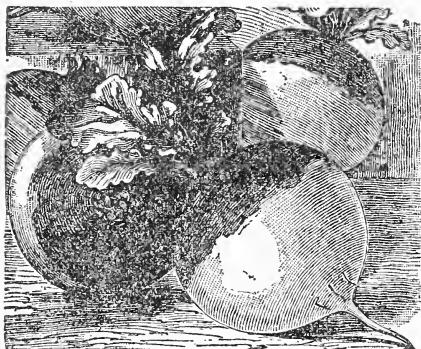
Especially recommended for planting in May and June for Fall Tomatoes.

DWARF CHAMPION—A second early purplish variety, especially desirable where garden space is limited. Vine about 2 feet high, vigorous, upright and compact growing. Fruits medium sized, exceptionally smooth and of very good quality. Often sold as Tree Tomatoes. Our stock is a very superior strain with more even, smoother fruit than the original. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

DWARF STONE—The fruits are produced in clusters of three to five, and as the growth is close-jointed each plant produces a large number. The tomatoes average 4 inches in diameter and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth from stem to blossom end. They are bright scarlet, very smooth, firm and solid, the walls of flesh are thick, and the fruits have a solid meaty center, with no hard core. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

TURNIP--FOR THE SOUTH

1½ lbs. per acre, broadcast. Turnips will do better if planted in rows and cultivated.



Purple Top, White Globe.

the roots are not more than 4 to 5 inches in diameter.

YELLOW OR AMBER GLOBE—Undoubtedly the most handsome of the yellow sorts. Grows to a large size, flesh very firm, fine grained and keeps splendidly well into the spring. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

RUTABAGA—Improved Purple Top—One of the best varieties in cultivation, hardy and productive; flesh yellow; of solid texture, sweet and well flavored; shape slightly oblong, terminating abruptly; color deep purple above and bright yellow under the ground; leaves small, with little or no neck. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 85c.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and very attractive appearance. The roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c; 2 lbs., \$1.40.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH—An old standby, and one of the most popular early varieties in the South for either spring or fall planting. Of medium size and a quick grower. Flesh and skin pure white; fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED—This is another popular variety of early flat turnip, being almost identical with the Flat Dutch, except for the deep red or purple color of the skin at the top of the bulb. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

WHITE GLOBE—One of the most productive kinds. It is globe shaped or slightly flattened; skin very white and smooth. Used for stock feeding; also good for table use if pulled when 10c. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

SOUTHERN RAISED LARGE-EARED FIELD CORNS

Our years of experience on the farm as well as in the seed business has taught us the great importance of planting only the very best seed corn obtainable. When we take into consideration the fact that one bushel of good seed corn will plant eight to ten acres, the difference in cost of poor seed and good seed is so little that it should not be seriously considered.

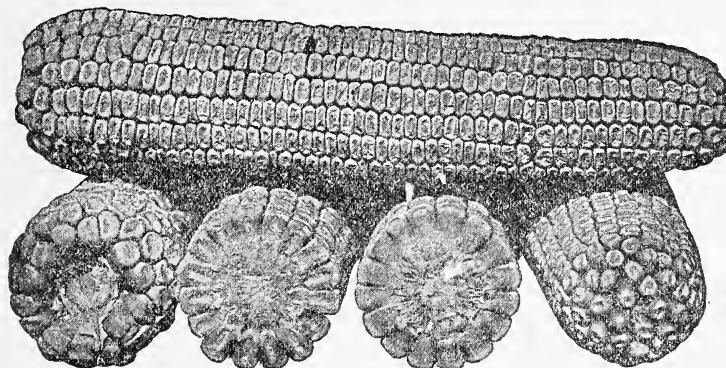
GIANT WHITE—Red cob. We consider this to be the finest variety of Corn for the South. It has a red cob and the grains are large and white. It is a splendid yielder and makes fine meal and roasting ears. Stalks grow 7 to 8 feet tall, with ears 8 inches in circumference, and from 18 to 20 rows to the ear. Matures in about 100 days. Qt., 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.75.

GIANT YELLOW—A medium early field corn. Matures in 90 to 100 days. A good yielder with very large ears, measuring 10 to 12 inches long and has 18 to 20 rows to the ear. Grows about 8 feet tall with abundant fodder. We offer selected hand-shelled seed. Qt., 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.75.

STRAWBERRY—An excellent field corn, maturing in about 90 days. It has large ears, usually 8 to 9 inches long, with 10 to 18 rows to the ear. It is very productive, growing about 8 feet tall, with splendid fodder. Qt., 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.75.

One bushel of good Seed Corn will plant 8 to 10 acres, or about 40c per acre. Why Plant Cheap Corn?

HIGH-GRADE SEED CORN—Continued



WHITE WONDER

PLANT
Good
Seed Corn
IT
PAYS

OKLAHOMA WHITE WONDER—(Oklahoma grown.) This corn originated in Oklahoma and has demonstrated to be the best to withstand adverse weather conditions and has become a general favorite with planters of South Texas. Being a luxuriant and rapid grower, it shades the ground early in the season, thus conserving the moisture and enabling the corn to withstand the drouth. Qt., 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.75.

SQUAW CORN—The ears grow from 10 to 12 inches long and carry from 18 to 24 rows of plump grains. The grains present a combination of colors; some red, others yellow, some blue and some white. The improved Indian Squaw Corn is, to our knowledge, the quickest maturing corn. It is ready to gather 85 days after the seed is planted. Qt., 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.75.

HICKORY KING—The ears are from 7 to 9 inches in length, are generally borne 2 to 3 ears per stalk, making it very productive. It makes a beautiful roasting ear, is highly desirable where pure white corn is wanted for meal. Qt., 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50.

SURE CROPPER—A pure white Corn, with medium size, compact ears, and broad, closely set grains. Sure Cropper has long been recognized as the best corn to plant late in the season and after early crops or the grain harvest, on account of its early maturity and marvelous drouth resistance. Also one of the best varieties for early planting. Qt., 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.75.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—The stalks grow, usually, from 7 to 8 feet high; of a strong growth it sends its roots deep into the ground, enabling it to resist drouth and hot summer winds better than other varieties. Qt., 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.75.

EARLY NORTHERN GROWN CORN

YELLOW DENT—Grains are of light golden-yellow color and the ears are of perfect shape. They average from 9 to 10 inches in length and 7 to 8 inches in circumference. The cobs are of medium size and are completely covered with splendid, deep kernels, which are moderately dented. Qt., 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.25.

WHITE PEARL—An extra early pure white variety of Dent Corn. Matures in 85 to 90 days from time of planting; is very productive and the ears are exceedingly heavy. A great favorite with many planters. Qt., 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.25.

SILVER MINE—Silver Mine is deep grained pure white, rough-topped, with a small white cob. Ears run from 9 to 11 inches long, with 16 to 20 rows of pure white kernels, solidly set on ears well filled out at butt and tip. Qt. 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 25c; pk., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.25.

GRASS SEED

SUDAN GRASS—The heaviest yielding, most drouth-resisting hay grass ever introduced in the South. Sudan Grass combines all the good features of Johnson Grass and has none of the objections. While in outward appearance Sudan Grass very much resembles Johnson Grass, it has more leaves, a finer and sweeter stem, and an entirely different root system, which is much like that of Millet, hence the grass comes from seed only and **does not become a pest**. It stools readily and often 20 plants may be found coming from one seed. Not prepaid, lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.25. Special prices on larger lots.

BERMUDA GRASS—One of the most valuable grasses for pastures and hay in the South, where it will stand indefinitely if plowed and harrowed in the spring once every four or five years. Lb., \$1.00; postpaid.

SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

EARLY AMBER—The earliest type in cultivation. Black-hulled. Stalks tall and slim. Most suitable for hay, as it matures very quickly. Makes syrup of excellent quality. Not prepaid, lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 50c; pk., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.25.

RED TOP (AFRICAN OR SUMAC)—Grown very extensively in the Panhandle of Texas. Seed is much smaller than that of Orange or Amber. Very sweet, and one of the best for hay. Not prepaid, lb., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 50c; pk., 80c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.25; bu., \$2.25.

JAPANESE HONEY DRIP SEEDED RIBBON CANE—A very strong and tall growing variety, noted for the immense quantities of finest syrup which it produces. The strong, leafy stalks make excellent forage. Plant in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 8 to 10 pounds to the acre. Not prepaid, lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.75.

As the market on Cane Seed fluctuates a good deal, if you want larger quantities than quoted here, write us stating quantity wanted and we will be glad to quote you prices.

NON-SACCHARINE SORGHUMS

FETERITA—Produces stalks of medium size and is ready for feeding 75 days after planting. The heads resemble Kaffir, but are shorter and heavier. Makes about three weeks earlier than Kaffir. Plant in drills, 6 to 8 lbs. per acre. Not prepaid, lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 60c; pk., 90c.

SHALLU, OR EGYPTIAN WHEAT—It stools out from the root, making from three to six stalks. It is very productive, making an enormous yield of grain and fodder, and has given great satisfaction to every grower. Should be sown in drills 3 feet apart, using from 5 to 10 pounds of seed per acre. Not prepaid, lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75c; pk., \$1.25.

DARSO—Darso is low-growing, heavily foliated, with a large stalk which is usually tinged with red. It is remarkable for its uniformity in height, and the uniformity of shape and color of head. Darso matures earlier than Kaffir, which fact has much to do with its drought-resistance. Birds do not take to Darso in the field before harvesting as they do to other grain sorghums. Darso seems to be giving splendid results in Texas. We recommend it very highly. Not prepaid, lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 65c; pk., \$1.00.

HIGARU—This is a new grain or forage crop and is a cross between White Kaffir and Feterita. It is more desirable for forage than either and the bad qualities of each have been eliminated; when ripe Feterita shatters out, Higaru will not. It is dwarf in habit of growth, and the compact heads of large white grain make it very attractive. The stalks contain more saccharine matter than Feterita and Kaffir, which makes it better for stock feeding, and for filling silos. Plant 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Not prepaid, lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

MILLET

1 bu. per acre, broadcast.

The best time to plant Millet is from May to August. The ground should be thoroughly broken and made smooth with harrow, or by rolling the land. For hay, it should be cut while the seed is in the milk, as when the seed matures, it is not good for stock.

BIG GERMAN—This is the favorite variety for planting in good land to produce a large crop of hay during summer months and early fall. Produces heavily and withstands our hot, dry weather better than all other varieties. Not prepaid, lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 65c; pk., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$1.75; bu., \$3.00.

OATS—IMPROVED RED RUST PROOF

A thoroughbred Texas winter Oats. We offer fancy, re-cleaned seeds, put up in strong new bags, 5 bushels each. Not prepaid, pk., 40c; bu., \$1.25; 5 bu. sack, \$5.50.

MEBANE COTTON

Mebane is one of the best yielding, and best linting Cottons that is produced in the Southwest. Wherever grown from well bred seed it has made large yields and good gin turnouts, and has staple of from 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{16}$ inch. Bushel, \$2.50; 3 bu. sack, \$7.00.



DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Dwarf Essex Rape is almost a garden vegetable. It is close kin to cabbage and collards, and also has a family resemblance to the rutabaga, so far as growth and top goes. For spring, fall or winter planting for quick green forage or grazing for hogs, poultry, etc., there is nothing equal to Dwarf Essex Rape. The tops look like rutabaga and growth is similar but larger. Requires 8 to 10 pounds of seed per acre broadcast. Lb., 35c; postpaid. Not prepaid, lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Single heads measure 12 to 15 inches in diameter and contain an immense quantity of seed, which is highly valued by all farmers and poultry breeders who have tried it as an excellent and cheap food for fowls. Every farmer should plant some of the seed in any waste piece of ground, any time from early spring up to the middle of July. Four quarts will plant an acre. Qt., 30c, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt., 25c; 5 qts., \$1.00.

POTATOES—SWEET

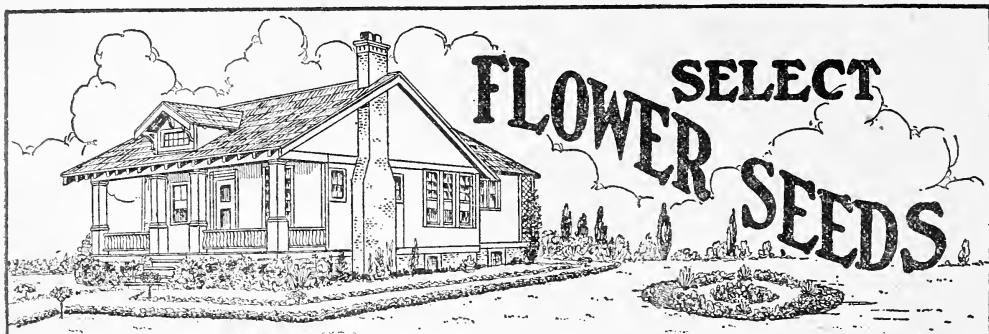
Per Measured Bushel—Weight About 45 lbs.

PORTO RICO YAM—Nice big stock.
Write for prices.

We do not guarantee safe arrival of
Sweet Potatoes when shipped by freight.
Order by Express.

When in the market for Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Peanuts, Clovers, Alfalfa, write for special prices, stating quantities wanted.

“Mother Earth may offer Her choicest Fields, the Sun may lavish His brightest rays, the gentle Showers may float down on the balmiest winds of Spring to nourish the infant Plant—yet, if this Child of God has been touched by the blighting Breath of Decay, or is the Offspring of Perverted Parentage, all the kindly Care of loving Nature, aided by the Hand of Man, but emphasizes the more strongly that “Whatsoever a Man Soweth, That Shall He Also Reap.”



Everyone should give more attention to planting flowers around their home. There is nothing that adds more to the looks or beauty of a home than a bed of flowers. They should be given a space by the farmer as well as those who live in the city. The care is small, as most flowering plants will live in almost any soil. The soil best adapted to flowers generally is a light loam containing a sufficient amount of sand to render it porous. Many flowers are larger and finer if produced on plants of a vigorous growth, hence a portion of the garden should be prepared by deep digging, thorough pulverization, and liberal enriching with plenty of well-rotted manure. However, some other varieties produce largest and finest flowers on rather light poor soil. The principal thing is to make the soil as fine and smooth as possible. Never plant flower seed when the ground is wet. Cover each lot of seed to a depth not to exceed 6 times the thickness of the seed. Plant in rows, press the soil firmly over the seed. The young plants should be thinned out to prevent crowding. Plants are usually divided into three classes: Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials. Annuals are plants that usually live but one season. Biennials are plants that bloom the second year from seed and the plant dies after blooming. Perennials are plants that bloom the second year from seed and the plant lives and blooms for several years.

AGERATUM

A hardy annual of bushy habit, with effective lavender, blue and white flowers.

Mixed Colors, pkt., 10c.

ALYSSUM, SWEET

Makes a very pretty border; fine for carpet bedding, baskets, pot plants and in making small bouquets. Cut back when through flowering and will bloom again. Annual.

Carpet of Snow, pkt., 10c.

ASTERS

Are one of the most important Summer and Autumn flowers that grow. For early flowering seed should be planted in hot-beds in January and February, then transplanted as soon as the danger of frost is over.

White, pkt., 10c.

Blue, pkt., 10c.

Carmine, pkt., 10c.

Mixed, pkt., 10c.

AMARANTHUS

These plants give brilliant contrasts of color, being useful for tall borders, groups and foliage effects.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat). Leaves red, yellow and green. Pkt., 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

Very hardy and produces abundance of

flowers from the time they are set out in early Spring until frost. They are especially valuable for cut flowers. No flower garden should be without this variety. Sow either in Spring or Fall.

Dwarf Mixed, pkt., 10c.

Tall Mixed, pkt., 10c.

BALSAM (Lady's-Slipper)

Large flowered, full centered. Beautiful annuals with flowers as double as Roses, measuring two inches in diameter. Rich soil and deep culture are requisite to produce large and showy flowers. Seeds may be sown where they are to stand, and later thin out the plants; but if started indoors they will flower earlier.

Double Mixed, pkt., 10c.

BALLOON VINE

A rapid and graceful climber, bearing small, white flowers; excellent for porches and trellis. Pkt., 10c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (Gomphrena)

Well-known annuals of easy culture. To preserve for Winter decoration the flowers resembling clover heads should be fully matured before being gathered. Some other plants are improperly termed Bachelor's Button.

Mixed, 15 inches tall, pkt., 10c.

BALSAM APPLE

A climbing annual growing about 10 feet high, having very graceful and ornamental foliage. Pkt., 10c.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

CENTAUREA

(Cornflower)

These well-known flowers are among the most attractive and graceful of the old fashioned garden annuals. They are of easy culture, but will amply repay any care or attention given them.

Sow seed in early spring and transplant to open ground or sow in open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Cover seed about one-fourth inch deep; thin to three or four inches apart. Fine for bedding or borders. The young plants are very sensitive to wet, and care should be taken to prevent water standing on the leaves.

Double Mixed, pkt., 10c.

CARNATION—MARGUERITE



Marguerite Carnations

This is decidedly the best type of Carnation for our section, being an extra vigorous race and especially adapted to outdoor culture. The plants are trim in habit, and flower abundantly in about five months from sowing of seed. Sow late in the Fall and early Spring in boxes and transplant later.

Double Dark Red, pkt., 10c.**Double White**, pure as snow, pkt., 10c.**Choice Double Mixed**, pkt., 10c.

CANDYTUFT

Prolific bloomers, bearing in profusion clusters of flowers in a wide range of colors. Indispensable for cutting, and very effective in beds or borders. Thin out to 4 inches in row. Larger flowers can be obtained by cutting the branches and giving plenty of water.

White, pkt., 10c.**Mixed**, pkt., 10c.

COCKSCOMB

(Celosia)

An old and picturesque class of plants

having colored foliage gracefully arranged like plumes and sometimes more dense, like a cock's comb. They are very easily grown and should be planted outdoors when the ground is warm; they make an extreme contrast to shrubbery when planted here and there among them.

Tall Mixed, pkt., 10c.**Dwarf Mixed**, pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

These outdoor "summer Chrysanthemums" are showy and effective for bedding or borders in the garden and desirable for cut flowers. Plants become more bushy and shapely if pinched back in early growth and the practice of disbudding will result in much larger flowers. These annuals are not the winter flowering sorts sold by florists and which are propagated only by division of roots.

Choice Mixed, pkt., 10c.

CALENDULA

(Pot Marigold)

An old fashioned popular flower that has greatly improved in recent years, being very easy to grow, succeeding well in most any soil and blooming profusely from early Spring until late Fall. Excellent for cut flowers and very attractive when planted in solid beds or can be used as borders. Plant in the Fall or early Spring.

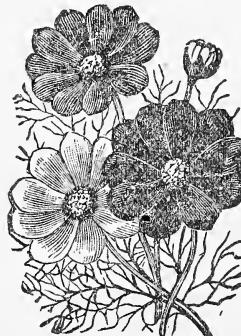
Double Mixed, pkt., 10c.

CYPRESS VINE

A most beautiful rapid climber with delicate, dark green leaves and many bright.

Scarlet, pkt., 10c.**White**, pkt., 10c.**Mixed Colors**, pkt., 10c.

COSMOS



Cosmos

A hardy and fast growing annual plant 4 to 5 feet high with feathery green foliage, producing long graceful stems with flowers similar to single Dahlias. Do best in medium rich soil. Plant in rows about 2 feet apart and thin out to 4 or 5 inches in row.

White, pkt., 10c.**Crimson**, pkt., 10c.**Mixed**, pkt., 10c.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

COLEUS

Handsome foliage plant, fine for bedding and stands the sun well; also fine house plant. Extra choice.

Mixed, pkt., 15c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER

A new and brilliant colored annual climber. Flowers glowing scarlet. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, the tube being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. Vines attaining a height of from 20 to 30 feet. Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS (Or Pinks)



Dianthus

An old variety that is very popular for beds and borders. They produce flowers that afford quite a variety of colors. In fact pinks fit in nicely in any garden. Easily grown.

Double Mixed. The flowers are rich in hue; very double, deep fringed petals. Colors vary from white to rose, lilac, carmine, crimson, scarlet, purple, brown and almost black, spotted and striped. Pkt., 10c.

FORGET-ME-NOT

These charming little favorites succeed best in damp shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil.

Blue, pkt., 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK

(Marvel of Peru)

A well known favorite plant bearing freely, funnel-shaped, white, red and striped flowers.

Mixed colors, pkt., 10c.

HYACINTH (Or Jack Bean)

Of remarkably rapid growth, making a dense and attractive screen of foliage. The seed should not be planted until the weather has warmed up. Fine for fences or the porch.

Mixed, pkt., 10c.

HIBISCUS

Giant Mallow Marvels

The finest giant-flowered varieties, in colors ranging from white to rich crimson. The plants produce immense, showy flow-

ers in great abundance from June until late Fall. Height from 4 to 6 feet. They die down in Winter and come up from the roots every Spring. Grow best in moist soil; should have plenty of water during growing season.

Mixed, pkt., 10c.

HELICHRYSUM (Strawflower)

Everlasting flowers, size of a 50-cent piece. Sometimes called strawflower. Useful for making winter wreaths or everlasting bouquets.

Mixed, pkt., 10c.

HELIOTROPE

A half hardy perennial, flowering during the entire season. Seed planted in early Spring will make fine plants for Summer blooming. The robust plants produce an abundance of delightful, perfumed flowers which makes them most desirable for bouquets.

Mixed, pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCK

One of the grandest perennials for a screen, throwing up stalks 4 or 6 feet high of beautiful flowers as double as a rose. Very stately wherever placed, an old-fashioned flower but equal to the best. Nothing better for background or among shrubs. Blooms sometimes first year, always second year.

Double Mixed, pkt., 10c.

Single Mixed, pkt., 10c.

LANTANA

Popular free-blooming, and very rapid growing with flower heads of various colors, which are continually changing; emit a powerful aromatic perfume. Plants are completely loaded with blossoms; succeeded by berries, which when ripe turn deep blue.

Mixed, pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR

One of the most popular annuals, producing the long stems of double flowers with all shades and colors.

Tall Double Mixed, pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Double Mixed, pkt., 10c.

MORNING GLORY

One of the easiest of the vines to grow, being very hardy and a very rapid climber. Highly recommended for fences, trellises and porches.

Mixed, pkt., 10c.

MEXICAN FIRE OR BURNING BUSH (Kochia)

The most symmetrical and attractive hedge plant that grows. It forms a globe-shaped bush about 3 feet high. Foliage is fine like moss, of a very bright green color. When the frost comes in the Fall the bush turns a deep red. Very valuable for any kind of hedge display. Sow seed in boxes, then transplant as soon as danger of frost is over. Plant in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart. A very hardy annual. Pkt., 10c.

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

MARIGOLD

Tall Mixed—Immense flowers, 9 to 14 inches around; double; primrose, lemon, orange and golden shades. Hardy annuals, in bloom till frost comes. Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Mixed—Fine for edging and bedding. Pkt., 10c.

MIGNONETTE

A well known, hardy annual, producing dense spikes of exceedingly fragrant flowers. If sown at intervals in spring and summer, it will bloom until killed by frost.

Mixed, pkt., 5c.

MOON FLOWER

So called from its rare peculiarity of blooming best at night. A beautiful climber, producing large, sweet-scented flowers 4 to 5 inches across. Tender annuals, 15 to 20 feet. Soak seed and plant in warm sunny place.

Blue, pkt., 10c.

NASTURTIUMS



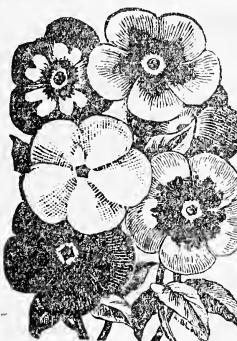
Nasturtium

One ounce sows 20 feet of single row

Did you have them last Summer? If not, why not? The Nasturtium, with four or five other ornamental plants, leads everything else in the garden. They surpass the Geranium in brilliancy. These flowers require next to no care and thrive best in rather poor soil, enduring heat and dry weather remarkably well. No flower is as desirable for table decoration. Every housewife prizes the seed pods on account of their pungent, peppery taste, and feels her pickles incomplete without them. The flowers are of all colors, from deep chocolate to nearly white, and blossom in greatest profusion until killed by frost. They are very effective when planted in borders, also well suited for vases and baskets. Do not let a Summer pass without having a bed of these refreshing flowers. You cannot but love them if you know them. No more trouble to grow Nasturtiums than to grow Lettuce or Peas or Beans. They bloom from early summer until killed by frost. An excellent salad.

Dwarf Mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$1.00.

Tall Mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.



Phlox

PHLOX

The Phlox is the showiest and most easily raised of all annuals. Seed should be sown in the ground as soon as all danger of frost is over, and in a few weeks the beds are a blaze of glory.

White, pkt., 10c.

Scarlet, pkt., 10c.

Mixed, pkt., 10c.

PETUNIAS

There are few plants that will give as much pleasure, whether planted in porch or window boxes, or for outdoor display, as Petunias. They send out a profusion of different shaded flowers throughout the entire season until cold weather begins. They do well in almost any soil. Should be given sunny position.

Seed sown in a hotbed or coldframes early in the Spring, will produce flowering plants in June. Set the plants about 18 inches apart.

Single Red, pkt., 10c.

Single White, pkt., 10c.

Single Mixed, pkt., 10c.

PORTULACA

One of the most showy and beautiful of border flowers making a display of color—a carpet of color. The seed germinates freely and flourishes in almost any situation. Does not grow over 3 to 4 inches high, but each plant spreads 2 feet wide. Anyone can grow it in any garden. In the open they make a gorgeous bed, as they love the hot sun and a sandy soil; bloom for 60 days. The double flowers resemble small roses.

Single Mixed, pkt., 10c.

Double Mixer, pkt., 10c.

POPPIES

The different varieties of Poppies are always favorites for outdoor display, and the cultivation of them being so extremely simple, entitles them to a place in every garden. They should be planted in the late Fall or very early in the Spring, as in our section they burn out as Summer comes on.

Single Mixed,
pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed,
pkt., 10c.



Poppy

SELECT FLOWER SEEDS—Continued

PANSIES

Pansies thrive best in a moist, sunny location in rich loamy soil. The seed should be sown in the Fall for early Spring. The plants must be transplanted twice in order to get the largest flowers; once from the seed box to a chosen bed and again to the open ground, where they are to bloom; this is very necessary to get the large sized blooms. Use manure very liberally.

Steele's Greenhouse Mixture. This is the very largest type of Pansy grown; the many shades and colors and the enormous size of the blooms make it the most sought after Pansy in America today. Pkt., 35c.

Trimardeau Mixed. This is the best all around Pansy that we know of; the blooms reach a very nice size and the colors are excellent. Pkt., 15c.

RED SUNFLOWER

This is a new type; the plant is of a free-branching habit with well shaped, dark centered flowers of bright chestnut red, merging to a yellow at tips of the petals. Height about 6 feet. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET PEAS

Seed should be sown in September, October, November, January and February. Have the dirt drawn toward the peas, or some bush or straw put along each side of the rows during severe weather. This will protect them and you will have peas in bloom early in the Spring. To have best results with Sweet Peas it is a good idea to dig a trench about 10 to 15 inches deep and about 6 inches across. Fill this trench with good rich soil to within about six inches of the top, then plant the Sweet Peas thinly in the trench, covering them about two inches deep. As the peas begin to grow the trench can be gradually filled up. If the Peas are too thick, thin them out. After they have a good start, a trellis of some kind should be used so that the Peas can have something to climb on. In order to have the Peas bloom a long time, the flowers should be gathered regularly and given plenty of water during the flowering season.

The Spencers are of exceptionally large size, the standard and wings waved or frilled and the general effect remarkably graceful and attractive. The plants are of vigorous growth and remain in bloom for a longer time than the Grandiflora sorts. The Spencers are decidedly shy seeders, hence the price will doubtless always be higher than for the older types.

New Extra Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas. These varieties bloom very much earlier than ordinary Sweet Peas:

Pure White	Salmon Pink
Lavender	Blue
Purple	Crimson

Rose Pink
Pkt., 20c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

Spring Blooming Spencer Sweet Peas. These grow taller than the Early Spencer variety and bloom later.

White,	Pink	Lavender
Blue	Purple	Crimson

Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

STOCKS

(Ten Weeks)

Considered almost indispensable where a fine display of flowers is wanted and valuable for edging, bedding and pot culture.

Large Flowering Mixed, pkt., 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM

Extensively used in old-fashioned gardens. Flowers are borne in large clusters of the most brilliant colors.

Double Mixed, pkt., 10c.

Single Mixed, pkt., 10c.

SALVIA

(Scarlet Sage)

A beautiful annual, having bright red flowers from early Spring until killed by frost in the late Autumn. Easy to grow and its many uses make it a very valuable and popular flower.

Splendens. A beautiful bright scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

VINCA

(Periwinkle)

Valuable for pot culture or for borders, tender perennials. Very desirable window decorations. Sown early, blooms continuously same season until frost.

Pure White, pkt., 10c.

Pink, pkt., 10c.

Mixed, pkt., 10c.

VERBENA



Verbena

This well known annual of low growing decumbent habit of growth is very desirable for massing in beds on the lawn. It is suitable also for borders and window boxes. Large clusters of showy flowers are borne in succession through a long season until frost. Each truss or cluster is about two to three inches across, and includes a dozen or more single flowers about three-fourths of an inch across, tubular with five spreading lobes. The length of stem and texture of the flowers make them of value for bouquets and table decorations. There is a wide range of colors, shades and stripes usually running from pure white to deep purple.

Giant White, pkt., 10c.

Giant Red, pkt., 10c.

Giant Pink, pkt., 10c.

Giant Mixed, pkt., 10c.



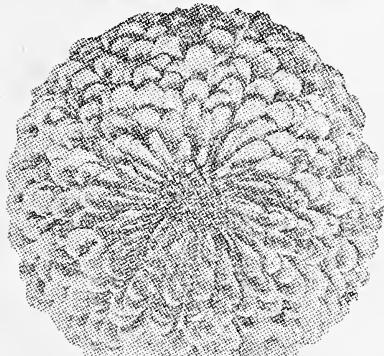
Dahlia Flowered Zinnia

Zinnias Giant Dahlia Flowered

This new type of Zinnias far surpasses any that has been offered to the public in past years. The flowers are unusually large, resembling closely many of the Dahlia blossoms, and are often seven and eight inches in diameter. They come in a wide range of colors, with stout stems. Plants are sturdy and grow to be about three feet high.

Special Mixture,
pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.,
\$1.25; oz., \$2.00.

GIANT FLOWERING DOUBLE ZINNIAS



Double Zinnia

This old garden favorite has been greatly improved and the fine strain of Giant Mammoth varieties offered below is truly marvelous in size, form and brilliancy of colors.

Giant Double Red, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 65c; oz., \$1.00.

Giant Double Pink, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 65c; oz., \$1.00.

Giant Double White, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 65c; oz., \$1.00.

Giant Double Golden Yellow, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 65c; oz., \$1.00.

Giant Double Mixed, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 65c; oz., \$1.00.

PLANT ZINNIAS FROM MARCH TO OCTOBER. WILL BLOOM UNTIL FROST.

SOWING FLOWER SEEDS

BRIEF HINTS ON SOWING—Nine-tenths of the failures in raising flowers are caused by improper treatment of the seeds and young plants. The finer seeds should be started in shallow, well-drained boxes in the house and the young seedlings should be transplanted a few times until they are large enough to be set out into the open ground. Do not plant any seed as long as the ground is wet. A mellow loam, enriched with compost of rotted manure and leaf mould, is best adapted to most flowers. Rake the surface as smooth and fine as possible, elevating the surface of the beds and borders slightly in the middle so that surplus water may run off. Cover the different seeds in proportion to their size, giving very thin covering to small seeds and planting large seeds deeper.

INSECTICIDES AND SPRAY MATERIALS

All poisonous Insecticides are shipped by Express Only, as it is against the Postal Laws to forward Poison by Parcel Post.

ARSENATE OF LEAD

(**Powder**)

The best of all arsenical poisons. Does not burn the foliage; sticks well to the foliage and is sure death to all leaf-eating insects. Lb., 60c; expressage extra.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

(**Powder**)

Prevents blight, rot, mildew, specks and spots. Increases crop yield 15 to 25 per cent. By adding water it is ready for use. Lb., 60c; expressage extra.

PARIS GREEN

Mixed at the rate of 1 pound to 100 gallons of water it will prove effective against all leaf-eating insects. Lb., 70c; expressage extra.

TOBACCO DUST

If dusted on while the foliage is moist it destroys rose lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground, it keeps off all earth insects and also acts as an excellent fertilizer. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; expressage extra.

“BLACK LEAF 40”

Cannot Be Sent Through the Mails, Being a Poison.

Please do not include with your mail orders. This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by Experiment Stations for destroying all sucking insects, as lice, aphis, thrips, etc. Most efficient on Melon and Squash enemies, green lice on Roses, etc., without injuring foliage.

Price F. O. B. Houston: 1 oz., 35c, makes 6 gallons spray; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25, makes 40 to 120 gallons spray; 2 lbs., \$3.50, makes 160 to 500 gallons spray.

BLUE STONE

Crystal Copper Sulphate 99 Per Cent Pure

Price: 1 lb., 15c; 25 lbs., 12c lb.; 50 lbs., 11c lb.; 100 lbs., 10c lb.

CALCIUM ARSENATE

Write for Prices stating quantity wanted.

THE 19TH CENTURY INSECTICIDE

Compounded by L. V. Touchy

This Insecticide, if applied properly, will prevent and control all sapping, sucking, biting or eating insects, that assail trees, shrubs and plants in the early Spring and Summer. It is truly the fruit grower's, farmer's and truck farmer's friend if properly used and directions followed.

Price, $\frac{1}{4}$ gal., 50c; 1 gal., \$1.35, F. O. B. Houston, Texas.

ACME GARDEN GUARD

A convenient, practical and economical all around garden insecticide ready for use as it comes in the package. No sprayers, sprinklers or water are required. Just sift on the foliage from the shaker top carton in which it is packed.

Garden Guard is especially made for the use of the truck farmer and home gardener. **It is an ideal insecticide for the housewife to use.**

1 lb. carton with sifter top, 35c; 5 lb. bag, \$1.25.

Be sure to order your insecticides with your general seed order. By spraying early and often you will save money and your crop.

REMEMBER

A good garden should contain a variety of vegetables.

The various kinds in our book are selected for this locality.

QUANTITY BUYERS, ATTENTION:

If large quantities of either farm or vegetable seeds are wanted, send us a list of your requirements stating quantity desired and we will send you our best quotations.

THE DISINFECTING
WHITE PAINT**CARBOLA**THE POWDER
OF MANY USES

The disinfectant that paints. Carbola is infinitely superior to lime, which loses what slight disinfection qualities it ever had by slackening when exposed to the air. It may be used on either stone, brick, wood, metal or cement, and can be put on over a white-washed or painted surface. Can be applied with either sprayer or brush.

5 lb. pkg. 85c, postage 15c; 10 lb. pkg. \$1.50, postage 20c; 50 lb. bag \$6.00, not prepaid.

HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS

*Increase the Yield—Hasten Maturity
Improve the Quality*

HIGH GRADE ACID PHOSPHATE. Our experience has taught us that nearly all southern soils are lacking in available phosphoric acid and lime, thus making this fertilizer a very valuable one. 100 lb. sack, \$1.50; ton, \$27.00.

NITRATE OF SODA. A fertilizer very quick in action and hastens the maturing of crops. It is most effective if applied during spring or fall at the beginning of the growing season. When applied in liquid form use 2 ounces to 1 gallon of water or 100 pounds per acre. Price, lb., 10c; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

HIGH GRADE BONE MEAL. There is no better fertilizer for garden or home use than this splendid material. Absolutely no danger of burning the plants. An excellent dressing for field and garden crops and lawns. For rose and flower beds, use 1 part to 50 parts of soil. We put this up in convenient size packages for the benefit of our customers who cannot use large quantities. Price, 5 lb. pkg., 50c; 100 lb. sack, \$3.50.

POTASH (Manure Salts), 20% potash. 100 lb. sack., \$2.50.

FUL-O-PEP

POULTRY FEEDS

COD LIVER MEAL IN FUL-O-PEP MASHES

THE addition of cod liver meal to Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter, Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash, and Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is of more importance to the poultry industry than any improvement in poultry feeding in this generation. It is even more important than the use of cod liver oil in chick feed, for it is of value to baby chicks and old hens alike.

Cod liver meal is of such immense value because it corrects the mineral nutrition and assimilation and provides liver material that hens do not ordinarily obtain.

Improper use or assimilation of minerals results in poor soft bones, thin egg shells, thin anemic blood, weak tissues, and poor digestion. A bird with good, strong, red blood is naturally healthy, grows well, lays well, and keeps in condition. The cod liver meal helps raise bigger birds, better framed pullets, and then helps keep them in condition.

Usually the liver of a chicken is the first organ to break down. The cod liver supplies just what the chicken needs to keep in condition.

	25-lb. sack	50-lb. sack	100-lb. sack
Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter.....	\$1.70	\$3.15	\$6.00
Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed.....	1.25	2.25	4.25
Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash.....	1.25	2.35	4.50
Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash.....	1.20	2.15	4.00
Ful-O-Pep Scratch Grains.....	1.00	1.75	3.40

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Beef Scraps—10-lb. pkg., 75c; 100-lb. sack, \$5.50.

Bone Meal—10-lb. pkg., 75c; 100-lb. sack, \$4.00.

Oyster Shell—Chick size, hen size; 10-lb. pkg., 25c; 100-lb. sack, \$1.25.

Grit—Chick size, hen size; 10-lb. pkg., 30c; 100-lb. sack, \$1.90.

Charcoal—Chick size, hen size; 2-lb., pkg., 25c; 50-lb. sack, \$3.50.

Mealed Alfalfa—Very fine, 10-lb. pkg., 70c.

Rice Hulls—Fine for litter. Large sack, about 50 lbs., 45c per sack.

Oat Meal—25 lbs., \$1.25; 100-lb. bag, \$4.00.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

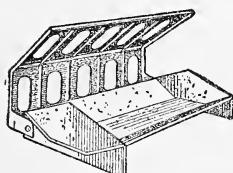


DRY MASH HOPPER

Used by hanging with wire from ceiling with hopper high enough so chickens can reach feed.

Wire top prevents poultry from getting in or on hopper. Holds about 2 gallons.

Price, \$1.00; postage, 15c



CHICK TROUGH

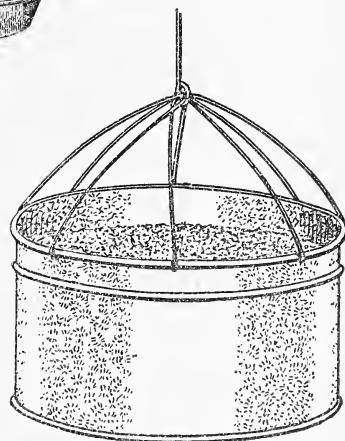
Small size, 10 in. long, 40c
Large size, 20 in. long, 60c

Postage, 15c

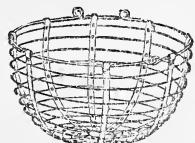
CHAMPION ADJUSTABLE LEG BANDS—Dozen, 20c; 100, 90c; postpaid.

WIRE HENS NESTS

Made of coppered steel wire with flat steel ribs and heavy top wire, all copper finish; 45c; postage, 15c.



INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS—Tested. Will work in any make of incubator. \$1.25 postpaid.



REGAL EGG CARRIERS—Most reliable carriers on the market for sending Eggs for hatching purposes. 16-egg size, 35c each; dozen, \$3.50; 30-egg size, 60c each; dozen, \$6.50. Not prepaid.

BARNES' WORM EMULSION

INTESTINAL WORMS IN POULTRY DO CAUSE MANY POULTRY AILMENTS

Many flocks are suffering from the worm evil—unsuspected by the owner of the birds.

Many so-called poultry experts still advocate the use of tobacco and other harsh expellents, but where is the logic in using a method by which the birds must be thrown off their feed, production and growth temporarily stopped, and often other bad effects, IF IT IS A FACT that the expelled worms and worm eggs are only to be picked up and taken into the intestinal tracts of other chicks or fowls.

Prices: Pints, 60c; quarts, \$1.00; gallons, \$3.00; Not Prepaid

BARNES' WORM EMULSION HAS BEEN EFFECTIVE FOR NINE YEARS

in successfully controlling the worm evil in normal flocks and has also saved many severely worm-infested birds—even after paralysis had taken place.

IT NOT ONLY IS A SAFE AND EFFECTIVE WORM DIGESTOR, but it is at the same time an aid to digestion and a Vitamin containing health and vitality building food for all poultry.

EASILY FED IN THE DRINKING WATER—OR MASH.

Its regular use will prove an ECONOMY.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

Made of best quality galvanized iron.

1 qt.	45c
2 qt.	55c
1 gal.	75c

Packing and Parcels Post, 15c

MISCELLANEOUS

CONKEY'S POULTRY
REMEDIES

Blackhead Remedy	\$.50
Canker Special (for Canker and Bronchitis) .....	.50
Cholera Remedy .....	.25c and .50
Head Lice Ointment.....	.25
Lice Powder .....	.35
Noxicide Dip and Disinfectant— Pint .....	.50
Quart .....	.80
Poultry Conditioner .....	.25c and .50
Poultry Tonic .....	.25c .50
12-lb. pail	1.50
Roup Remedy .....	.30c and .60
Sorehead Remedy .....	.25c and .50c
White Diarrhea Remedy .....	.30c, .60c, \$1.20.

POSTAGE EXTRA

DOG
REMEDIES

Glover's Supreme Dog Remedies

Used and endorsed by all prominent dog owners and kennel clubs.
By Parcel Post

Glover Blood Purifier...	\$0.65	\$0.75
Glover's Distemper Cure	1.20	1.35
Glover's Dog Tonic....	.65	.75
Glover's Mange Medi- cine .....	.65	.75
Glover's Fit Medicine..	.65	.75
Glover's Tape Worm Remedy .....	.65	.75
Glover's Vermifuge ..	.65	.75
Glover's Worm Capsules .....	.65	.75

Write for H. Clay Glover's book on
Dog Diseases.

SAL-VET

SAL-VET contains no unnecessary ingredients, such as cottonseed hulls, wheat middlings, etc., which are added simply to give bulk and furthermore it does not get wormy or deteriorate.

By feeding Sal-Vet to stock the year round you will keep them healthy and prevent disease and worms which are the cause of 90% of stock losses. It only requires 3c worth of Sal-Vet a month for a hog, sheep or goat—12c worth a month for horses or cattle.

PRICES—Not Prepaid.

5 lb. package.....	\$.85
15 lb. package.....	2.00
100 lb. keg.....	8.00

BIRD CAGES AND SUPPLIES

Write for Catalogue and Prices

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Write for Catalogue and Prices

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES

McKenzie County, North Dakota, grown. Free from scab and other diseases. Produce from 3000 to 4000 pounds more per acre. Mature 10 days to two weeks earlier than common seed potatoes.

TRIUMPHS

COBBLERS

Pk., \$1.35; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., \$2.50; bu., \$4.75; 120-lb. sk., \$9.25

Antlers, Okla., Nov. 28th, 1925.

M. S. Stenehjem,

Arnegard, North Dakota.

Dear Sir:—

I am handing you herewith the results of the demonstration and test on my farm, showing the difference between Common potato seed and the McKenzie County, North Dakota, State Certified seed:

The yield of the Common seed was 6,280 pounds to the acre, of which 2,464 pounds were No. 2 potatoes.

The yield of the McKenzie County State Certified seed was 9,632 pounds, of which 896 pounds were No. 2 potatoes.

In other words, the yield of the Certified Seed was 35% greater than that of the Common seed in No. 1 marketable potatoes, while the percentage of No. 2 potatoes in the Common seed amounted to 25 bushels, or enough to have bought the seed to plant this acre of potatoes.

Yours very truly,

J. D. WILLIAMS,

President, Pushmataha County Farmers Ass'n.

By C. B. C.

20
YEARS IN THE
SEED
BUSINESS



MOERS'
GIANT FLOWERING
ZINNIAS